

Reducing Chlamydia Trachomatis Among Teens & Young Adults

Healthy People (HP) 2010 Leading Health Indicator 25-1

PHN contribution to SPA ____'s Public Health Improvement Plan for 2002-____

Assessment:

In SPA ____, the chlamydia trachomatis prevalence rate among teens and young adults is as follows for the past ____ years.

Insert SPA data here for chlamydia among teens and young adults showing how it is distributed by race, ethnic group, gender, immigration status, age, and geographic area for the past ____ years.

Chlamydia trachomatis among teens and young adults in SPA ____ differs from or is similar to the county wide profile in the following ways:

Insert SPA/county comparison data here.

Describe the qualitative and quantitative factors that influence the existence of chlamydia trachomatis among teens and young adults in SPA _____. Aim to answer the question, "What are the factors that contribute to high chlamydia trachomatis prevalence rates among _____ population in the SPA?"

Diagnosis:

NOTE: If the SPA can promise improvement in the prevalence of chlamydia trachomatis among teens and young adults for all those living in the SPA, then so state here. If there are resources available to promise improvement in all, then under this heading describe in what way the chlamydia trachomatis among teens and young adults prevalence rate is worse for different groups. For instance: The chlamydia rate in SPA ____ is ____% overall but ____% for African-Americans (therefore the focus for improvement efforts is on African-Americans).

Identifying Outcomes:

Outcome Objective

By (date)_____, the proportion of adolescents and young adults in SPA ____ with chlamydia trachomatis will be reduced from ____% (SPA baseline for 2001) to ____% (The HP 2010 target is 3%, baselines vary depending on gender and location of diagnosis).

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Planning and Action:

Intermediate Objectives

[DEFINITION: Intermediate objectives link the outcome objectives to the process objectives. They describe the changes that will occur that ultimately result in or produce the desired outcome. They are precursors to attaining the outcome. Intermediate objectives have shorter time frames and clearly reflect what can be accomplished and measured within the time period of the program plan. Intermediate objectives assess measures, which have a high probability of reducing a health problem or increasing resiliency/capacity. These objectives measure the impact of specific interventions designed to achieve the outcome. Intermediate objectives measure changes in organizations, laws, policies, and power structures at the systems level, changes in community norms, attitudes, awareness, beliefs, practices, and behavior at the community level, and knowledge, attitude, beliefs, values, skills, circumstances, behaviors, and practices at the individual/family level.]

The following are examples of possible/suggested Intermediate Objectives related to decreasing chlamydia trachomatis rates based on best practices from the California Adolescent Health Collaborative.

1. By (date)_____, there will be risk reduction counseling available for ___% of the _____ population in SPA ___, as evidenced by _____.
2. By (date)_____, there will be a ___% change in practice among the _____ population in SPA ___ as it relates to delaying first sexual encounter, as evidenced by _____.
3. By (date)_____, there will be a ___% increase in condom use among _____ population in SPA ___, as evidenced by _____.
4. By (date)_____, there will be a ___% increase in the availability of peer counseling for the _____ population in SPA ___, as evidenced by _____.
5. By (date)_____, there will be a ___% increase in extracurricular activities available to the _____ population in SPA ___, as evidenced by _____.

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Using one of the above examples, the following is a demonstration of how the process extends from the Intermediate Objective to the Process Objectives, which describe the action/interventions.

EXAMPLE:

Intermediate Objective 1:

By (date)_____, there will be risk reduction counseling available for ____% of the _____ population in SPA ____, as evidenced by _____.

Process Objective 1:

[DEFINITION: Process objectives are the methods of the intervention. They detail the specific tasks that will be carried out within a specified time frame. Process objectives describes the input; the means by which the intervention or strategy will be implemented. They include inputs, participation, and reactions.]

By (date)_____, the PHNs will have conducted _____meetings with LAUSD and community organizers to discuss the current risk reduction counseling offered to _____ population within the schools. *(Minnesota PHN Interventions: collaboration, coalition building; Systems & Community, Primary prevention)*

Process Objective 2:

By (date)_____, PHNs will _____.

Process Objective 3:

By (date)_____, PHNs will _____.

And so on...

Under the direction of the SPA Nurse Manager, other relevant Intermediate Objectives should be developed that address the Outcome Objectives as well as specific PHN Process Objectives that address each Intermediate Objective.

Ultimately, the Outcome Objective of reducing chlamydia trachomatis rates among the population *will only be achieved if other disciplines and the community* contribute to identifying Intermediate and Process Objectives.

Evaluation

Each Process Objective and Intermediate Objective should have a mechanism to evaluate whether or not the objective was accomplished. This includes a mechanism to track progress toward achieving the outcome objective at regular intervals.